

MARKETS

NEW YORK CITY
Average copper price
week ending Dec. 29—
21.27.

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PART OF LOAF OR NONE IS SHERIFF'S PORTION

Henry Wheeler, in Interview,
Explains Some of the Diffi-
culties Which Beset Offi-
cers in Enforcing Dry Law.

INFERS PEOPLE DO NOT
REGARD IT AS CRIME

Declares, in His Opinion, Law
Has Resulted in Reduction
of His Office Expenses \$7,-
000 in the Year 1915.

"Bootlegging as she is done," might have been the subject of an interview, received yesterday morning from Sheriff Harry Wheeler. That official, in whose hands the kind and indulgent people of the state placed the enforcement of the prohibition amendment, has found his hands tied— with those of other officials of Cochise county—and has had to take whatever measure of eliminating the traffic the conditions have permitted.

"I read the Review's article, this morning, entitled 'Two Views of Dry Laws Possible in City' and I will corroborate a large proportion of the story. Moreover, I am of the opinion the data was fairly handled and came to the point," was one of the official's statements.

"The sheriff of this county," continued Wheeler, "has his hands tied in a number of instances. In the first place the amendment is faulty. In the second place the people of the county are not with the officers in the enforcement of the law."

"The reason why we, the law enforcement officers of Cochise county, succeed in keeping down robbery, murder, arson, and other felonies is because the people believe such offenses to be crimes. From ninety-five to ninety-eight per cent, or even a larger proportion of the population, are against such crimes. When a business man, a professional man or a laboring man, knows of a crime having been committed, or about to be committed, he will notify the officers. He will not be afraid to go on the witness stand and tell all he knows. He wants to see the law upheld. As single unit of the county's electorate he demands that the law be upheld and will give his whole-souled and unsolicited aid to see that it is upheld. But what is the condition when the officers of the county make conscientious efforts to catch the vendor of liquors?"

"During the twelve months, comprising the year of 1915, the sheriff's office did not have the testimony of a single non-official citizen of the county in the prosecution of any of its bootlegging cases. There were a few instances in which the office was told by some responsible party that whiskey was being sold by a certain person or persons. It was then up to us to secure the testimony, or in short, to catch the vendor in the act of making a sale. It must be obvious to the sensible person that officers, known in their respective communities, and especially to the bootlegger (who makes it his particular business to know the law enforcer) has a distinctly small chance of getting sufficient evidence to convict. Unless such evidence is secured, the office is wasting the money of the county."

"The court of the county is receiving considerable censure because of the alleged light sentences imposed. This is neither deserved nor fair."

"A careful perusal of the dockets, during the past year will disclose that but four jury cases cases of bootlegging resulted in convictions for the county. On the other hand forty per cent of the cases before the court, from a criminal standpoint, were liquor cases. The reason for this is quite obvious."

"Should the court sentence the bootleggers to the maximum it would soon become apparent to the other traffickers that they had better fight than plead guilty. In a great many instances the evidence was insufficient to convict—before a Cochise county jury—and the law officers had to take a part of a loaf rather than none. Should the court proceed to sentence the bootleggers to the maximum, in other words, the bootleggers would fight and in that case the jury, which is made up of the average citizen, would not consider the offense of suf-

(Continued on Page Eight.)

Plan Afoot Would Purchase Part of Mexico

Arizonians Hope to Secure
Co-operation of California
for Project to Buy Land at
Mouth of the Colorado.

PHOENIX, Jan. 4.—A move- ment was launched by the various commercial organizations of the state to secure the annexation, virtually by purchase, of sufficient land from Mexico to extend the boundary of Arizona and California to the Gulf of California, has been furthered by Governor Hunt who announced he had written to Governor Johnson to California asking the co-operation of that state.

An offer, on the part of the United States, to cancel all indemnity claims for the loss of life and damage to property during the Mexican revolutions in return for this land is the plan of the leaders of the movement.

It has been pointed out, by those interested in the plan, that such an annexation of territory would give Arizona a port on the Gulf of California, and also bring under American control the mouth of the Colorado River and the Imperial valley irrigation system.

WAR FORCES THE U. S. UP IN TRADE

Country, Through European
Conflict, Enjoys Top Posi-
tion. Can Maintain it Only
by Farsighted Methods.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—How the United States through the accident of a world war has moved from its place as a commercially provincial and secondary power to the rank of first importance among the great nations of the world—economically, industrially and financially—is told in detail in the first annual report of Dr. Edward E. Presti, chief of the Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau of the Department of Commerce.

What the country has gained temporarily through the fortunes of the European conflict, says the report, it can hope to hold in the commercial struggle that will be resumed at the conclusion of peace only by the most far-sighted commercial preparedness. Two grave problems face development and maintenance of foreign trade. The first is declared to be that of finance and the second that of training men for the work.

"The financing of our foreign trade," it says, "and in fact by far the larger part of the financing of the world's trade, has hitherto been done through London. During the last hundred years London has been the world's financial market. She has held her position not because of prestige merely, but because the nations of the world needed an international clearing house and London supplied that. At the same time London became the clearing house chiefly because she supplied a large part of the capital needed for public improvements and large private enterprises."

"The United States never has taken any large part in financing foreign trade because of the comparatively small part of that business carried on here and because also of the unfamiliarity of many of our bankers with the methods of international finance. Nor has the United States taken any large part in supplying capital to other countries. On account of more profitable investments at home we have chosen to invest here rather than abroad. This also has been true because of our position as a debtor nation, but probably also to a considerable degree because of a 'mental debtor-nation attitude' on the part of our financiers."

"On account of the war this situation is rapidly changing. The volume of foreign business done through New York is continuously increasing and New York banks are rapidly providing facilities for Americans who wish to export. Dollar Exchange, a thing practically unheard of prior to this year, is assuming constantly enlarging importance in the financial world and is rapidly becoming popular as a means of meeting international obligations."

Two provisions in the Federal Reserve Act, the report says, have been of material assistance to the foreign trade. One is the introduction of the use of acceptance and the other per-

(Continued on Page Six.)

CZERNOWITZ SEIZED BY RUSSIANS

Havas Correspondent Claims
the Slavs Now Dominate
All of the Commanding Posi-
tions About the District.

SEIZURE OF CONSULAR
OFFICERS IS REPRISAL

Emperor Wilhelm Must Lose
Speech, According to Paris,
or be Gradually Stifled to
Death by Cancer in Throat.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Havas Petrograd correspondent announces that the Austrians evacuated Czernowitz. The Russians seized all the heights dominating the town.

ARRESTS IN REPRISAL

PARIS, Jan. 4.—The minister of the interior announces the consuls of the Teutonic allies, arrested at Saloniki, will be brought to Marseilles and from there conducted to the Swiss frontier. The ministry further announced, in reprisal for the arrest, by the Bulgarian authorities of the French vice consul and Charge d'Affaires at Sofia, and the seizure of the archives of the legation, the government caused the arrest of the Bulgarian official in charge of the archives at the Bulgarian legation in Paris.

GREEK NOTE IS SHARP

PARIS, Jan. 4.—The Petit Parisien declares the note of the Greek minister to France was handed to Premier Briand, protesting the arrest of German or other consuls at Saloniki as a violation of Greece's neutrality, was couched in much sharper terms than the Greek complaints to Berlin and Vienna regarding the Teutonic aerial raid on Saloniki.

CANCER OF THE THROAT

PARIS, Jan. 4.—The Matin affirms notwithstanding denials, that the German Emperor is suffering from cancer of the throat. He is unable to speak. The Matin says: "In February, 1911 doctors considered whether it was necessary to remove his entire larynx in order to stop the process of the disease. They raised the question whether the Emperor would be able to speak if such an operation was performed. Leading specialists in every capital of Europe were consulted. Meanwhile, with a minor operation and a few weeks of absolute rest, his condition improved. It is another operation of this kind which has just been performed. But it is only palliative. The Emperor must decide either upon a complete removal of the larynx or be stifled by the growth."

SUPPORTS AMENDMENTS

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Supporting in the House of Commons the amendments which the Amalgamated Society of Engineers suggested to the munitions bill Lloyd George characterized the bill as the only alternative to military discipline.

"The alleged labor revolt," Lloyd George said, "is far more of a revolt against the official leaders of trade unionism than against the government. The difficulties of the Ministry of Munitions on the Clyde arose from the fact there were powerful organizations working to overthrow the recognized leaders of organized labor there. The movement doesn't include the majority of labor. It consists only of a powerful minority."

OUTPOSTS CLASH

PARIS, Jan. 4.—A large German submarine was conveyed in sections by train to Aidin and thence to Budrum Bay, in the eastern Mediterranean, according to a L'Ouvrier Athens correspondent. German and Austrian bluejackets are putting the submarine together.

A telegram from Breat, Albania, says 30,000 Bulgarians, after occupying Elbasan from which the Serbs retreated, and taking everything of military value, reached Luma, twelve miles from Tirana. The dispatch adds that shots were exchanged Saturday between the extreme outposts of the Italian garrison at Durazzo, on the Adriatic and Albanian irregulars commanded by Bulgarian non-commissioned officers.

"RUSSIANS FOILED"—BERLIN

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—The desperate at-

WOMEN OF TWO CONTINENTS TO SPREAD PAN-AMERICAN GOSPEL



Left to right: Mrs. Robert Lansing, Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker and Mme. Eduardo Suarez.

The wives, sisters and daughters of the delegates to the second Pan-American Scientific Congress in Washington have formed a woman's auxiliary and the opening meetings have been filled with enthusiasm. Mrs. Robert Lansing, wife of the secretary of state; Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, president of the American Federation of Women's Clubs; Mme. Eduardo Suarez, wife of the Chilean ambassador to the United States, and other representative women from two continents have been named on a committee which will spread the gospel of co-operation among the women of the Americas.

HEARINGS UPON DEFENSE PLAN START TODAY

House Naval Committee to
Take Up Consideration of
the Annual Appropriations
for U. S. Yards and Docks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Hearings on the administration's national defense program will begin tomorrow when the House Naval Committee takes up the annual appropriation bill. The first subject for consideration will be the requirements of the government yards and docks, concerning which Rear Admiral Stanford, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, will be examined.

Members of the committee think it will be several weeks before the construction of the program is reached. The Senate Naval Committee also will meet to consider Senator Tillman's bill for the erection of a government armor plant. In the senate Chairman Hitchcock, of the Philippines committee, will move that the bill to enlarge Philippine self government be made unfinished business. No opposition to the motion is anticipated but debate is expected to occupy the senate several weeks.

While this matter is before the senate the house will have for discussion the farm bank bill reported today. Representative Alexander, chairman of the Merchant Marine committee, returned from Missouri and resumed work on the government ship purchase bill. He plans to confer with McAdoo and the President later in the week.

SOME OF THE FREAKS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Hundreds of measures were introduced when Congress reconvened. They included bills or resolutions to extend the thanks of Congress to Henry Ford for his peace mission; to prevent the clearance from American ports of ships carrying both passengers and munitions of war; to establish a United States commission for enduring peace which might act as an intermediary between the warring nations; to ask the President for the names of disloyal naturalized citizens referred to in the President's message to Congress. All were referred to committees.

BIG OIL FIRE

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 4.—Fire destroyed the plant of the Texas Oil Company. The loss is \$250,000. Fourteen tanks of oil and gasoline containing 20,000 gallons each were consumed.

tempts of the Russians to break through the Austrian lines in Galicia are continuing, according to the official statement of the War Office, but they are nowhere successful. The Russians are declared to have suffered very heavy losses.

KERMEEN TO HANG.

PHOENIX, Jan. 4.—At a meeting of the State Board of paroles and pardons, held yesterday afternoon at Florence, the body refused to take any action in the sentence of W. J. Kermeen, of Cochise county, who is sentenced to be hung on Friday. This seals the fate of the murderer as the courts have already acted upon the appeal in his case and the sanity proceedings which were lately brought before the superior court.

MEXICAN MINES REOPENING SLOWLY

A. S. & R. Buys Railroad
Equipment. Carranza Sol-
diers Still After Villa. Hu-
erta at Point of Death.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—State Department dispatches indicated a resumption of mining activities in Mexico on a broad scale. The American Smelting and Refining Company of Mexico has purchased ten engines and 165 cars, the necessary equipment to provide its own trains. It is preparing to operate its plants as near as possible to full capacity.

Department officials believe this will serve to facilitate the resumption of mining activities generally, thus materially assisting the restoration of normal conditions.

STILL AFTER VILLA

EL PASO, Jan. 4.—Despite statements by Carranza military chiefs that no attempt would be made to pursue Villa and his troops in the Guerrero district of southwestern Chihuahua, it became known through advices to the Mexican Northwestern Railway that Carranza troops are again moving out of Chihuahua City and Juarez westward along the edge of the Guerrero district.

According to the advices Carranza troops occupy the garrison of every station along the railroad for the purpose of preserving communications. A daylight daily train service has been established between Juarez and Mexico City. It is expected tomorrow will witness the beginning of a new exodus of Mexican exiles from El Paso to Juarez to file claims on property in Juarez.

General Obregon left Torreon for Queretaro to join Carranza, according to military advices. It is said Obregon will remain a week with Carranza, when the latter will go to Guadalajara. It is not announced whether Obregon will accompany him.

HUERTA IMPROVED

EL PASO, Jan. 4.—General Victoriano Huerta is declared out of immediate danger by the physicians following the tapping operation to relieve him of fluid in his intestinal tract, due to jaundice. The patient was much relieved and his temperature and pulse became normal. The operation occurred at noon. It was performed with out anaesthetics because of Huerta's weakness. It is conceded the patient is in precarious condition.

The diagnosis, upon which the operation was performed, was not revealed, although the opinion by consulting physicians indicated that he is suffering from cancer of the gall bladder and possibly a hardening of the liver.

DELIBERATION WILL RULE PERSIA CASE

President Wilson Resumes Di-
rect Control; His Action
Awaits Comprehensive Re-
ports on Steamer's Sinking.

AUSTRIA BELIEVED TO
EXERCISE GOOD FAITH

Much Importance Attached to
Question Whether or Not
the Persia Used Guns; Teu-
ton's Acts Hasten Action.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Tension in the new submarine crisis is undiminished with the return of the president to assume personal charge of the situation, but indications were that the president would proceed carefully and deliberately before committing the United States to a next step in the already strained Teutonic relations. The state department expressed the hope of an opportunity to settle the crisis amicably. He stated the United States believed that Austria's Ancona assurances were given in good faith. He emphasized that before the next move was made it must be established whether the Persia actually was torpedoed and the submarine's nationality.

Latest developments brought the president and heads of congressional and foreign relations committees into conference. This disclosed the fact that they will be informed of coming steps, which course the senators and representatives expressed their approval. In the back ground of the whole case lies the continued destruction of ships after the Teutons had given assurance that passenger ships would not be attacked unwarned. This phase of the situation rather than the Persia case may become the ground of the next move.

The president's first act on his return to Washington was the issuance of a statement through Secretary Taft promising the country action as soon as the full facts of the Persia disaster are learned. The president then directed Secretary of State Lansing to gather more information from the Persia survivors through the consuls. Until this information is obtained or until Ambassador Penfield reports the result of his inquiry in Austria, the situation will be at a standstill. Austria's plea of ignorance of the official outcome of the submarine controversy with Germany has caused some officials to favor taking action to forestall a similar plea by other German allies, when the United States has finished with Austria.

It is disclosed that the United States already has delivered to American diplomatic representatives to Turkey and Bulgaria, and to Turkish and Bulgarian diplomats here copies of the submarine correspondence with Germany. Administration leaders uneasy over the prospect of an opposition attack in the senate on the administration policy were relieved when the senate adjourned, ten minutes after convening to respect to the memory of the late Justice Lamar. The house showed no uneasiness.

Indications of the administration's intentions to proceed cautiously was seen in the indefinite postponement of tomorrow's meeting of the senate foreign relations committee, where the subject would have been discussed. Back of the determination to be deliberate, officials say there is no intention of acting any less firmly and promptly if facts so warrant. There is an intimation that the United States might decide the sinking of the Persia was without justification if no attempt was made to use guns aboard. If the crew attempted to use the guns the United States might consider the commander of the submarine justified.

ANOTHER WAGE INCREASE

SHARON, Penna., Jan. 4.—The Shenango Furnace Company announced it would give all employees a wage increase. The advance is general, affecting 5,000 furnace workers in the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys. The amount is undetermined.

This is the opinion rendered prior to any operation.

While detained at Fort Bliss Huerta refused food except when cooked by his wife. Now he has refused the services of a trained nurse, insisting upon the attendance of Mrs. Huerta.